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are to be noted (pp. 302, 304, 307, 326, 331, 336) and several errors of diction or fact (pp. 94, 123, 198, 303, 331); but the volume, though uncritical, is the most interesting and most readable sketch of Douglass in print.

J. C. BALLAGH.

The American Nation: A History. Edited by ALBERT BUSHNELL HART. Volume XXV. *America as a World Power* (1897-1907). By JOHN HOLLADAY LATANÉ, Ph.D., Professor of History, Washington and Lee University. (New York and London: Harper and Brothers. 1907. Pp. xii, 350.)

FOURTEEN of the nineteen chapters of this interesting volume deal with matters of war, diplomacy and government of dependencies. Of the remaining five chapters, two (VII. and XIII.) describe the elections of 1900 and 1904, and two (XVII. and XVIII.) are devoted to a study of Immigration and Economic Tendencies. Chapter XIX. consists of a Critical Essay on the Authorities.

The unity of the work and the appropriateness of its title suffer somewhat by the addition of four of the chapters mentioned above. The topics which they treat are so vital and the internal administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt are so significant (the former on the negative and the latter on the positive side) that they might well have been made the subject of a separate volume. If the Spanish-American War of 1898 inaugurated a new epoch in the history of our international relations, the Bryan platform of 1896 marks the beginnings of a gigantic struggle for economic reform.

The story of the naval and military operations is clearly and simply told, but such gleams of humor as are contained in the following passage are unfortunately rare: "The eyes of the nation were at once turned to the Orient, and people who had to search closely on their maps in order to find the Philippine Islands were soon discussing glibly the commercial and strategic importance of the group" (p. 37). Professor Latané does not mince matters in saying that the "administrative inefficiency of the war department was everywhere revealed in striking contrast with the fine record of the navy department. Secretary Alger had been too much occupied with questions of patronage to look after the real needs of the service" (p. 47).

The author rightly holds President McKinley, who seems to have been influenced by mixed commercial and religious motives, responsible for the acquisition of the Philippine Islands. He is of the opinion that it was unnecessary to reinforce Admiral Dewey and remarks (p. 79): "The parting of the ways was when President McKinley sent the first expedition from San Francisco to Manila." He does not, however, comment upon the obvious disadvantages of this conquest (the greatest of which is that it gave us an exposed frontier), although he remarks elsewhere (p. 319) that "strained relations with Japan" have resulted from the occupation of these islands.

Chapter v. contains a plain unvarnished account of the Philippine Insurrection based on official records. Although the provocation was doubtless often great and reports of "atrocities" were greatly exaggerated, nevertheless "murder, rape, torture, and other crimes were too frequently committed by the American soldiers."

Chapter VIII. on the Status of Dependencies contains a useful analysis of the leading decisions and conflicting opinions on that perplexing subject. Chapters ix. and x. deal with government in the Philippines and Cuba, respectively. They are dry and impartial studies based upon official documents and describe the anatomy or structure rather than the actual working of institutions. But in so far as Professor Latané ventures to pronounce upon the success of our Philippine experiment, his verdict is unfavorable: "American control of the Philippines has not, up to 1907, demonstrated its success . . . The United States has been too eager to Americanize the Filipinos through political and legal reforms . . ." (pp. 170-171).

Other chapters deal with the unique settlement of the Alaskan Boundary Dispute in 1903, the negotiations and events leading up to the construction of the Panama Canal, the important part played by the United States in the peace and arbitration movement since 1899, the Monroe Doctrine and the Drago Doctrine against the forcible collection of public debts. It is to be regretted that another chapter on our commercial and diplomatic relations with Latin America—a subject upon which the author is particularly well qualified to speak—was not added.

The work seems remarkably free from errors. The only positive misstatement of fact which the reviewer has detected is the assertion (p. 283) that the Hague Conference of 1907 did not formally adopt the Porter Resolution. The statement (p. 270) that the policy of the United States respecting the forcible collection of public debts is in accord with that of Great Britain as outlined in Lord Palmerston's celebrated circular dispatch of 1848, might give rise to a misconception. The chapter on International Arbitration contains irrelevant matter, and the important role played by the United States at the Hague Conference of 1899 and 1907 is not sufficiently emphasized.

The book contains seven maps and a good index. Its frontispiece is a portrait of Ex-President McKinley.

AMOS S. HERSHEY.

The American Nation: A History. Edited by ALBERT BUSHNELL HART. Volume XXVI. *National Ideals Historically Traced (1607-1907).* By ALBERT BUSHNELL HART, LL.D., Professor of History in Harvard University. (New York and London: Harper and Brothers. 1907. Pp. xvi, 401.)

IN this, the concluding volume of his notable series on the American nation, Professor Hart sums up the development of our national ideals